Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, In advance.

VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872. NUMBER 39.

ELECTION FOR ELECTORS OF A PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enacting that the Elections of this Commonwealth shall be held annually, approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, high Sheriff of the county of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county of Cambria, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the

First Tuesday of November, 1872,

being the fifth day of said month, at which time will be elected Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States are to be chosen.

AND MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that at the general election aforesaid the following districts and townships, districts and boroughs within the county of Cambria are as follows, viz:

The district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house in said township.

The district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the house of Peter Ritzel, in the village of Belsano.

The district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dibert, in said Second Ward.

The district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The district composed of the township of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dibert, in said Second Ward.

The district composed of the township of Johnstown, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The district composed of the township of Lower Yoder, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house in said township.

AND I DO HEREBY FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 4th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, that no Justice of the Peace, excepting Justices of the Supreme, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Judges of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the several counties of this State, and no person appointed or elected to any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, are of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, and commissioners of any incorporated district, is capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for, except that of Justice of the Peace or Auditor, and that no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except as a Postmaster, or as a Justice of the Peace, shall act as an officer of any election of this Commonwealth, by virtue of such appointment, during the time he shall continue to hold the same, and that no member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, shall be appointed an officer of any election of this Commonwealth, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for, except an office in the section of the militia to which he belongs. And also that no Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 16th day of July, A. D. 1839, shall be construed as to prevent any Inspector or Borough officer from acting as Judge or Inspector at any general, special, city, incorporated district or township elections, and all elections of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid by Clerks appointed as hereinafter mentioned.

AND I DO HEREBY FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the aforesaid Act I am directed, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any election aforesaid, but a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That all freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either by his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-one years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the information given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he resides.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than two years: *Provided*, That no one shall be sent to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, be unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

Oct. 11-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PA., Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1872.

This is to give notice, that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1872, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of George J. Rodgers, of Ebensburg, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment to him or any deliveries of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at the Court House in Ebensburg, before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. MURDOCH, Oct. 4-4t. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber at Cresson, Pa., on September 29th, seven head of STRAY CATTLE, described as follows: 2 black Heifers, 2 white Heifers, 1 brown Heifer with a small bell on, 1 red and white Steer, and 1 red and white muley Steer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Cresson, Oct. 11, '72-3t. M. M. ADAMS.

A MAIL-MATCH.

It was in the year 1865, and in a farming community not more particularly designated by recording journalism than as being in Michigan, that a recent widower named Dodds, who had chosen to gratify his own wishes and tastes by contracting a second marriage, found it necessary, in the interests of domestic peace, to subject his only and decidedly disfavoring son to an immediate choice between treating his stepmother with dutiful respect and finding a new home for himself elsewhere. The lady in the case had not apparently been guilty of any greater offence against the young man than he chose to see in her succession to the station of his late mother, but in the fact that he had been prompt to show his sense of a grievance in that matter, there was sufficient reason for her exhibition towards him of a demeanor not warmly maternal and for his own consequently increased prejudice against her. Second marriages do not often please first children, as a prophetic instinct of jealousy seldom fails to make the latter keenly distrustful of the most amiable possible circumstances of the former; and in common natures this wary instinct of antagonism requires little or no immediate irritation to develop it into an element of chronic opposition, destroying all harmony in a household. Young Dodds would have disliked and slighted his step-mother had she been the meekest and most conciliatory of her sex; and as she happened to have a will of her own, and a very prompt temper for the assertion of her prerogatives and privileges in her husband's house, he was aggressively at war with her from the first day of her domestic authority. The husband and father bore this unfortunate state of affairs patiently so long as he could, and then vindicated his own authority by the paternal ultimatum above noted. His son chose, thereupon, to leave home, and declared that he would seek his future fortune in California; but, before parting, determined to give one last proof of hostility to his step-mother. Dodds, the elder, with the rather reluctant consent of his wife, had decided to give a home to the orphan daughter of a half-brother named Wilson, who had lately died in Detroit, and the young man resolved to warn this coming young lady, whom he had never yet seen, of the kind of treatment which he thought she might expect from the second Mrs. Dodds. Accordingly, on the eve of his departure from home, he addressed to Miss Wilson a letter of compassionate chivalry, advising her to be on her guard against the 'female intruder,' whose 'domineering disposition,' as he phrased it, had compelled him to leave the paternal roof, and inviting her to depend upon his sympathy and friendship when she should have proved the truth of his forebodings in her behalf. His letter, written rather from spleen against one woman than because of any definite sentimental inclination toward another, was received by the orphan in Detroit as a most noble minded and disinterested offering of friendship, and prepared her to admire extravagantly the exiled writer and feel a very different sentiment toward the lady supposably occasioning the exile. Thus very naturally prejudiced, Miss Wilson became an inmate of her half-uncle's house soon after the departure of her half-cousin for the Pacific coast, and entered upon her new social relations with such a strong predisposition against Mrs. Dodds as was sure to invite no very cordial feeling in return. Here, as may be seen, was a fresh opening for household discord. The step-mother, finding the young lady disposed from the first to be uncongenial with her, and displaying a particularly provoking air of incredulity at any casual mention of the absent son's ungracious behavior, soon asserted her own dignity by adopting a demeanor equally uncompromising. Consequently it did not take long for the adopted orphan to discover that the warning which she had received before leaving Detroit had only been too well founded, and to pine at the thought that she had no choice but to remain in a home where she was unbeloved. The head of the house, noticing this second disagreement of elements in his home life, and not at all aware of the letter his son had volunteered to his niece, was rather unfortunate than otherwise in his early efforts to make the two ladies agreeable to each other, and soon abstained from all attempted mediation. Despite all this, however, as neither the step-mother or the adopted daughter was a person of actually unamiable disposition, there might possibly have ensued a better understanding in the little family but for an unexpected letter from the California exile. Not deigning to write to the sire who had permitted him to go away from home on account of a new wife, that self-willed wanderer chose to address his unseen half-cousin once more, and that too in a strain of magnificent injury and melancholy. He did not know when he wrote whether she felt enough interest in his existence to even "care whether he did well or ill, lived or died," but as he could not help thinking that she must be as unhappy as himself, there might possibly be a sympathy between them to which he might trust for occasional response to his natural yearning for a few words from his old home. Driven thence as he had been by the "domineering disposition of a heartless female interloper," he had yet succeeded in doing passably well in California, and was engaged in the wine business at San Jose. If, "in pity for a banished son," Miss Wilson would only drop him a few lines thither to tell him that his father was well and that she herself was not so unhappy under "domestic tyranny" as he feared she must be, she would confer a lasting favor upon the most disconsolate of men. Miss Wilson could not conceal from her guardians that their "victim" was her correspondent, nor very well answer Mr. Dodds' surprise that she would have been invited to postal correspondence by his eccentric son, but after some consideration she decided that they must not read the lackadaisical epistle for themselves. Its mention of the "heartless female interloper" was enough of itself to forbid that, and might have made the affair altogether an awkward infliction not only for the young lady herself but for her sentimental complacency under it. There was romance in the idea of corresponding under such circumstances with a half-cousin whom she had never seen, and to make it more absorbing there must be a community of mystification and misery about it. So after merely informing her scarcely satisfied adopted parents that their son had written to ask her if they were all well, and request a line from her on that subject in response, she straightway penned to the wine merchant in San Jose a reply letter of the most desolate description. He was unhappy, she was unhappy, we were unhappy, you were unhappy, they were unhappy. Such was about the substance of her missive, and very cheerful it must have been to the young man to whom it was sent. He responded appropriately, she wrote again similarly, and the interchange of wretchedness was an established system. This arrangement did not make the young lady's domestic situation any pleasanter, as Mr. Dodds, taking umbrage at his son's neglect of himself, now took sides with his wife, as he had not done actively before, and began treating his ward coolly. The latter did not fail to confide this new misery to her sympathetic correspondent, who was thereat inflamed to vehement championship; and all four of the partners of this wrong-headed, ludicrous family quarrel were discomfitted accordingly. Fatuity rather than wickedness being the root of the whole trouble, foolishness rather than greater harm was the likeliest result; yet the end was not so wholly silly as it might have been. At a crisis in the mailed misery of the two postal sufferers, the Californian revealed to his sister in affliction that her letters and sorrows had produced an ineffaceable impression upon his heart and that he could never know peace again in this world if she would not consent to fly from the intolerable despotism of her unhappy home and give him the right to protect and cherish her henceforth as his wife. They had never seen each other yet, but a correspondence of years had made them better known to each other than all the spoken words in the world might have done, and if she could but summon courage, based upon implicit confidence in him, to come to him to California, and there accept him as her husband, they might be happy yet. For some time the girl's maidenly instinct shrank from this decisive proposition, and many more letters came and went on the subject; but at last, driven desperate by the increasing complications of her self-made discomfort at home, she yielded to the persistent entreaties of her persistent lover. Quarterly payments came to her from her late father's estate, and upon receiving the latest of these she took secret leave of the Dodds homestead in Michigan and fled by the Pacific railroad to the proffered welcome of her long time correspondent. The Sacramento *Union*, giving the sequel, says:

"The railroad telegram published yesterday announced, among others, the name of Miss Emma Wilson, of Michigan, in the list of coming overland passengers. Yesterday, at noon, Miss Wilson was met at the Roseville station by B. D. Dodds, who had come from San Jose to meet her, and telegraphed a clergyman from Rocklin to be present. While the greater number of the passengers were at dinner, Mr. Dodds and Miss Wilson were married in the car. The clergyman returned to Rocklin and the married couple, upon the arrival of the train at Sacramento, took a boat for San Francisco."

It may be added as a pleasing conclusion to this scarcely more natural than comic romance of real life, that upon the arrival of the pair in San Jose, about nine days ago, the husband found there a letter from his father, which had been written immediately after the flight of Miss Wilson, and with an evident comprehension of the direction and the purpose of her elopement. It must have been a communication full of fatherly common sense and eminently efficient to develop the same neglected faculty in the recipient; for the latter, according to further local chronicle, while not relinquishing his prosperous wine business, is making preparations for a speedy visit with his bride to his old home in Michigan, and the freedom with which he tells his love story to everybody for the apparent purpose of having the more frequent opportunities to declare that he has acted like a fool towards his old folks, gives ample proof that he has reconsidered his step-mother, and found that lady—to say the least—as much sinned against as sinning.

THEODORE TILTON, of the *Golden Age*, exclaims: "Save me from a God who damns!" We should like to do it, old boy, but the thing seems impossible.

Sorry He Did Not Learn a Trade.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

The *Coachmakers' Journal* says: A young man, well dressed and of prepossessing appearance, called at our office recently and inquired in great earnestness if we had employment of any kind to give him for but a few days, if for no longer, as he was a stranger in the city, out of money and unable to pay for few days' board and lodging. He further stated that he was a book-keeper, but after diligent search he had found no one who wanted any help in that line, nor could he obtain employment at anything that he felt competent to perform in a satisfactory manner. The positions of a clerk and book-keeper, he remarked, were all filled, and applicants for them far in excess of the demand. "I am sorry," said he, "that I did not learn a trade."

The appeals of the young man excited our sympathy, but, requiring no further assistance in the office, we were compelled to reply to his eager questionings that we could not employ him.

The door closed after him and he again went out to continue what, in all probability, proved to be a fruitless search for employment. But his words lingered behind him, and as we sat musing on them, recalled to mind the oft-repeated expressions of the mechanic in which he reproves himself for want of foresight in selecting an occupation. Here I am doomed, he says, to toil in a shop at work which is hard, affording but poor pay. Like a dog I must come at the call of a whistle, or like the servant obey the summons of a bell; had I studied book-keeping or entered a store as a clerk, I might have been leading an easier and more pleasurable life.

In the cases cited, we find each one dissatisfied with his selections, and wishing to exchange places. And the difficulty at once presents itself as how we shall decide for them and the classes they represent, so the seeming mistake may be remedied. We acknowledge we are unequal to the task.

Food, clothing, tools, machinery, houses, ships, and an almost endless variety of other things are continually in demand, which requires the labor of farmers and mechanics; while that class which makes exchanges (merchants) is, of necessity, comparatively few in number, and, therefore, needs but a small force of assistants. The necessaries of the millions of earth require by far the largest number of persons to be employed in agriculture and manufactures. When ever then, through pride or any motive, parents disregard the law and encourage their sons in seeking situations as clerks, book-keepers, etc., rather than to engage in those pursuits for which there is always a natural demand, there must be a corresponding amount of suffering as a penalty. Hence we find the so-called respectable occupations are glutted, while the mechanical branches are suffering through the lack of skilled laborers. An advertisement for a clerk will bring to the door a small army of applicants, of all sizes and ages, while the want column may plead several days for a good mechanic, and fail to meet with a response.

"Sorry he did not learn a trade." Let apprentices and journeymen who may be bewailing their lot at once resolve to thus repine no longer, but by hard study and close application master their trades, and having done so, demand a fair compensation. Then, by adding to skill, honesty and punctuality and economy in expenditures, there need be no fear that they shall be compelled at any time to beg for sufficient employment to pay for a day's board and lodging.

A NOBLE ANIMAL.—*A Dog that is Worth Something.*—The following is from the Portland *Press:* A. B. Newman, assistant light keeper at Mount Desert, is the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, of whom we are told the following anecdote: On Sunday, the 15th ult., Mr. Newman's little boy, nine years old, strayed away, and was missing for about two hours. The mother went out of doors and called to him, when the dog, in response, ran up the shore with the boy's wet cap in his mouth, and signified by his actions that he desired her to follow him. The mother, alarmed, called the father, who was sleeping in the house, and they followed the dog as quickly as possible.

Down by the shore, on a rock, the little boy was lying insensible, his clothes wet, as if he had been dragged from the water. After long efforts, in which the dog rendered all the assistance he could in his mute way, the boy was resuscitated, and afterwards told his story. He was on the beach gathering shells, when a large wave came in and carried him off in the undertow. The dog jumped in after him, but the wave prevented him from reaching the boy for some minutes.

He seized him by the leg of his trowsers and tried to drag him ashore, but the cloth tore in his teeth; and the boy said that he had an indistinct recollection of the dog coming down below the surface for him again; and that was the last thing he was conscious of. It seems that the dog had dragged the child up on the rock out of the reach of the waves, and had tried to restore him. When he heard the mother call he took the cap to inform her, as well as he could, of the affair, and hasten assistance.

A GOOD JOKE.

A REPUBLICAN ADDRESSES A DEMOCRATIC MEETING THROUGH MISTAKE.

The political campaign preceding the late election in this State was marked by many laughable incidents which were enjoyed by both parties, but since the election the laugh has for the most part been a one-sided arrangement, and that side not the one that the laugh comes in on for us. The following good joke furnished by the Chester *Advocate*, being of the pre-election class, will, however, afford amusement to all who appreciate a good thing, no matter what their politics, and especially so as it bears the impress of truth. Just which party the joke hits the hardest we leave the reader to determine for himself:

On Saturday night, Dr. Hutchinson and Thomas V. Cooper were down on the bills for Republican speeches at Phœnixville, and both went by way of the Reading railroad. Mr. Reid, chairman of the Chester county committee, had procured transportation for them at West Chester, but, not finding them on hand, sent Oliver Sidwell and Wm. Windle, Esqs., of Chester county, to fill their places at the meeting. The hall at Phœnixville had been engaged by the Republicans, and Cooper was busy talking away, while at the same time a Democratic meeting was under way one square below at Phœnix hotel. About 8 o'clock Sidwell and Windle rapidly drove up to the meeting at the hotel, and were received on the sidewalk by the chairman, who asked them if they had been sent as additional speakers, and when informed that they were, said that Hon. J. B. Haskin had just closed, and that he would introduce one of them as soon as the band ceased playing. Windle was accordingly introduced and went on with his speech, while Sidwell entered the bar to await his turn. While there he asked one of the local politicians what would suit the Phœnixvillians, and was requested, particularly requested, to show "that the interests of the South and those of the laboring men of the North were identical." While Sidwell was scratching his head and wondering how in the world he could work out such a problem, in rushed an excited man from the platform. "Who's that talking out there?" he inquired of Sidwell. "Why, that's Windle, of West Chester." "Who are you?" "Why, I'm Sidwell." "Who sent you?" "Reid, of course." (By the way, A. P. Reid is chairman of the Democratic and Wm. B. Reid of the Republican committee.) "But what's your politics—Democratic, Liberal, or Straight Republican?" "Why, we are Straight Republicans."—"The d——l you are! Well, just look here—this is a Democratic meeting, and if you don't get that friend of yours off the stand this minute he'll get killed. The Republican meeting is a square above." Windle for fifteen minutes had been discussing general principles from a Republican stand-point—had spoken of rebel prisons, compensation for slaves, Niagara conferences, and was just about to reach some of the climaxes by mentioning the names of the candidates, when Sidwell slipped up and whispered, "For God's sake get out of here, this is a Democratic meeting!" Windle reached for his hat and sloped, the audience, wondering what was wrong, looked sort o' confused, but up to that time was unable to see what Windle was driving at, whether he was a Liberal Republican, Straight-out Democrat, or only in a sarcastic vein. The details of this meeting were given at the immense Republican meeting above, the audience shouting with laughter. Here Cooper was followed by Hutchinson, Windle and Sidwell, the meeting being one of the best known of Phœnixville.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY—BIRD-SHAPED HUMAN SKULLS—A paper before the American Association by Professor Foster of Chicago, is the most important which has as yet been brought forward at this year's congress, and is likely to command the attention of scientists throughout the world. It proved the existence, at some remote period of the history of the globe, of a race of men whose *crania* were so different from those of known varieties of the human species as to constitute almost a new variety of the zoological species. Drawings were exhibited form some skulls found in mounds not far from Chicago; skulls which seemed nearer bird-shaped than man-shaped, retreating so rapidly from the superciliary arch (that of the eyebrows) as to leave no forehead whatever.

This was found to be congenital, and not an artificial variation from the general human type, since the head was not enlarged in other directions to accommodate the brain, as is the case with the Indian tribes who compress the head as a fashionable distinction. The brains of these men must have been exceptionally small, and in fact the discovery is of a variety so far removed from those heretofore known as to afford one of the most remarkable contributions yet made to the data of Darwinism.

Attention has been called before to the existence of some such race; but the knowledge of it was vague and the facts presented by Professor Foster are contrawise so ample that they come with the effect of a new discovery. The size of the brain cavity is not stated, but it seems probable from the general dimensions given that it is proportionately less than in many brute *genera*. Those who object to the "descent" forced upon us by Mr. Darwin, because Mr. Darwin's theories run counter to their prejudices, will find a hard nut to crack in the new *data* thus brought forward. There are others who say that the present dignity of man is changed not one jot nor one tittle by whatever facts of the past, and read in every new truth that is dug, as the fossil from the quarries of Time, but new hope for the further progress of the race.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE summit of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, is a little under six thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The party of scientific observers who wintered there last year experienced the severity of an Arctic climate; yet, according to Dr. J. W. Foster, in the *American Naturalist*, there is a place called the Idaho Springs, in the Colorado Mountains, eleven hundred and forty-two feet higher, where cattle may pass the winter without shelter.

The "'Sponsible Editor."

Don Piatt edited a campaign paper in Western New York some twenty-nine years ago. Here is one of the reminiscences:

The talented editors were especially objects of vituberation and assault, and had rather a hard time of it. The office was broken into and the limited assortment of type knocked into pi. The infuriated mob, instigated by that fiend, Saxton, as the paper asserted, seemed, however, to respect that sacred relict of the great Franklin for that was not damaged. It may be that it frightened them. The editors had their eyes in a chronic state of mourning. But they were game and kept up the war, until one day a long-bodied, broad-shouldered, double fisted Democrat, named Jim Moore, stalked into the editorial sanctum and made the novel proposition of being published as the responsible editor.

"You ain't up to these whig fellers, you ain't. Just turn 'em over to me—say I'm the 'sponsible editor, will you?"

This was novel but pleasing, and James was duly installed in the post he solicited. Not long after an inspired blacksmith or eloquent thinker, addressed the hard cider-ites. Our notice of this event reads to the effect that our quiet town was startled and alarmed by a strange noise that broke out with great violence, on Saturday last, near the church. On repairing to the spot, we discovered that the unhealthy bellowing came from a stray long ears that had wandered into our town. The owner of this disagreeable beast would do well to capture and stable him.

The paper was scarcely distributed before the eloquent blacksmith bounded into the office, followed by a crowd of curious friends.

"Where's the editor of this nigger baby's dip?" roared the stumper.

"Don't allow no profane language on these premises," responded the ad interim editor, turning over the exchanges and scarcely looking at the indignant intruder.

"You be ——! I want the editor, I say."

"Well, well, well," cried Jim, with dignity, as if his precious time was being intruded upon by a fellow beneath his notice, "I'm the 'sponsible editor."

"No you ain't!" chorused the crowd, "you're only Jim Moore."

"Don't try to fool me," foamed the orator: "I want the feller that writ that!" pointing at the somewhat personal paragraph.

"Ef you say I'm not the 'sponsible editor," exclaimed Jim, getting up—and it seemed as if he never would get done doing that—"you are a liar! You're a liar anyhow!"—and in the twinkling of a telegraph the injured orator found himself standing on the curb stones, with his lately sympathizing friends regarding him curiously from behind corners.

It is not necessary to say that we were not again disturbed.

REMARKABLE CASE OF INTERMITTENT HYDROPHOBIA.—We have to record a most indisputable and violent case of hydrophobia, though, fortunately for the peace of mind of our citizens, the canine whose bite produced the result has never run at large in our streets.

A little before midnight, Saturday, Patrolman Monckton, of the First precinct, found a young man—who was afterwards ascertained to be one William Lewis, of Port Byron—on Water street in a terrible condition. He was raving about the street, frothing at the mouth, and had attacked several people and bitten one man whose name we did not learn. Monckton summoned help, and a large force was found necessary to convey Lewis to the station-house, his struggles were so fearful and the danger that he would bite some one so great, as he was constantly snapping at those about him. Indeed, a hand cart had to be procured, and he was bound in this as the best method of transporting him. By the time the station-house was reached the officers had made up their minds it was a case of hydrophobia, and, instead of placing the poor fellow in a cell, he was securely pinioned to a post in the outer room. Here his struggles continued for about two hours, and they were most frightful. Frothing at the mouth was constant; he barked like a dog and uttered other discordant sounds, his eyes turned green, and in every respect he showed that he was in a severe hydrophobia fit. There was nothing to be done for him, and in the course of two hours the fit left him, and he came to his senses.

He then stated his name and residence, and said that six years ago, in Montana, he had been bitten in the foot by a coyote, or prairie dog. Subsequently, from time to time, he had been subject to such attacks as that of Saturday night, and in the course of one of them had bitten his own brother, and the brother had since been similarly afflicted. He inquired whether he had bitten anybody this time, and when informed that he had he said, "God help the poor fellow." Whenever one of these fits was over, he said, the foot which had been bitten pained him severely, and such was the case Saturday. His foot had to be bathed in whiskey before he could leave.

The case seems a most remarkable one, and should attract the attention of physicians. Since the fits are frequent with Lewis, he should certainly not be permitted to roam at large.—*Buffalo Courier.*

IN addition to eating onions and wearing spectacles, the Boston girls are fearfully dirty, if the following from the *Traveller* is true: "A physician in this city lately called at a house for the purpose of vaccinating a young lady. After waiting until his patience was almost exhausted for his patient to appear, she presented her right arm, when the following conversation ensued: 'I must have your other arm.' 'Oh, dear,' was the reply. 'Couldn't you do it on this arm? It has taken me twenty minutes to wash it, and I'm afraid it will take an hour to wash the other.'"

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - October 25, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Thomas J. Burger.	13.	D. Lowenberg.
2.	Stephen Anderson.	14.	J. M'Kinlich.
3.	John Moffat.	15.	Henry Welsh.
4.	George R. Burrel.	16.	Henry J. Stahley.
5.	(Not agreed upon.)	17.	R. W. Christy.
6.	Isaiah B. Houpt.	18.	William F. Logan.
7.	Samuel A. Dyer.	19.	Rasselas Brown.
8.	Jesse B. Hawley.	20.	F. M. Robinson.
9.	R. B. Swarr.	21.	J. K. Wilson.
10.	B. Riley.	22.	P. H. Stevenson.
11.	John Kunkle.	23.	John G. Bard.
12.	F. W. Gunster.	24.	Geo. W. Miller.

IT was repeatedly asserted during the recent political canvass, both by the Johnstown *Tribune* and *Voice*, that there then was and for years heretofore had been in existence what is styled an "Ebensburg Ring." It was charged that this imaginary "Ring" is corrupt in all its purposes and operations, and that it is a well organized political cabal, whose sole and entire purpose is to control political nominations in this county and to rob and plunder the people. R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., and JOHN A. BLAIR, ex-sheriff of the county, were declared to be the head and front of this dreadful combination. Of course all this political abuse was manufactured and uttered for a special purpose. It may, perhaps, have had its influence in some parts of the county so far as the county ticket was concerned, but it is none the less a falsehood. We have known R. L. JOHNSTON long enough and well enough to say that he has always manifested and proven himself to be a gentleman, not only personally, but politically. Did he ever commit a dishonorable act, political or otherwise, in all his life? If he ever did, or if JOHN A. BLAIR, or J. K. HITE, or any other gentleman named as a member of the mythical Ring ever did such an act, let it be published to the world, and then, if the proof be forthcoming, let the guilty one fall and be forever dishonored in the estimation of all honest men. But it cannot and it will not be proven. The three gentlemen referred to above, prominent democrats all of them, we have taken the liberty to name simply because they have been specially singled out as objects of personal and political defamation. We know and feel that they can outlive all the aspersions that have been or may hereafter be cast upon their fair fame, but nevertheless have felt constrained to repel the dastardly attacks that have been made upon their political characters while at the same time we repulse and utterly deny the silly and in sane charge that there does now or ever did exist what the Johnstown radical press is pleased to term the Ebensburg Ring.

A Glance at the Future.

The leaders of the Radical party in this county boast, and even offer to bet money, that GRANT will carry Cambria at the election on next Tuesday week. The editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, with his accustomed, cool and proverbial impudence, asserts that such will be the result. We think we know the integrity of the Democracy of this county, and that they will teach the editor of the *Tribune*, and all such defenders of GRANT and HARTRANFT, that HORACE GREELEY will receive as large a vote in Cambria county at the November election as Buckalew received on the 8th day of the present month.

We admit that the result of the October election in Pennsylvania disappointed all our expectations, but that it is decisive of the election in November for President we utterly deny. Let every Democrat in Cambria county regard it as his solemn and imperative political duty to go to the election on the 5th of November and vote for HORACE GREELEY. There must be no such word as "surrender." That was the reply of the "Old Guard" of NAPOLEON at Waterloo to the victorious troops of WELLINGTON. We trust that the Democracy, not only of this State, but of Cambria county, will fight the battle out to the bitter end until the November election.

We publish in another column an article from the Philadelphia *Age* on the question of not voting. It is sensible, prudent and to the point, and we hope every Democrat in Cambria county will carefully heed the suggestions of the *Age*. Why should we surrender? We can, if we will, elect GREELEY and BROWN.

An article elsewhere from the most reliable and able Democratic paper in the Union, the New York *World*, tells the whole story. So far as the political conclusions of the *World* are expressed, we recommend them to the careful consideration of all our Democratic readers, and ask them to vote in November as they did in October, and we will be victorious. The battle is not lost. The fight will be along the whole line in November, from Maine to Oregon, and as Lord NELSON proclaimed from his flag-ship at the battle of Trafalgar that on that day England expected every man to do his duty, so we say that on the 5th of November every Democrat in Pennsylvania is expected to do his full and entire duty, no matter what the difficulties and apparent obstacles to success that are to be overcome. Let no Democrat falter in the good work, but remember that the darkest hour is just before the dawning. Take courage, then, work manfully, do your duty as becomes good citizens and earnest, hopeful Democrats, and all will yet be well.

The Blacklick Navigation and Improvement Company.

An Ebensburg lawyer violated the election laws at the late election by going to the polls in Barr township and there electioneering for SAMUEL HENRY. An Act had been passed on the 19th day of June, 1871, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Blacklick Navigation and Improvement Company," and this man appeared before the people of Barr township to induce them to believe that Mr. HENRY had nothing to do with the passage of that law, and that the connection of his name therewith was the basest of misrepresentation. Let us see how far the facts of the case bear out the assertions of this astute lawyer. The record will show that instead of injustice having been done Mr. HENRY, the whole truth, had it been known to the voters of Barr township, would have induced them to repudiate him by a large majority. We give herewith the Act passed by Mr. ROSE and the Supplement thereto passed by Mr. HENRY. They tell their own stories:

AN ACT to incorporate the Black Lick Navigation and Improvement Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That John Stoneback, Edwin R. Martin, John C. Martin, John O'Neal, Josiah Lydic, G. Hill Ogden, Rob't Geary, A. Beaver, Chas. Perkins, A. T. Moorehead, their associates and successors, be and they are hereby created a body of politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Black Lick Navigation and Improvement Company, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises and incidents of a company incorporated by act of April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Two Lick Navigation Company."

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of said Company shall be two thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same, from time to time, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; said increase and all transfers of stock to be made at such times and in such manner as the by-laws of said company may prescribe.

SECTION 3. That the subscription to the capital stock of said company may be paid in real or personal estate, appropriate to the business contemplated by this act, at a *bona fide* cash valuation, to be agreed upon by a majority of the directors of the said company; and the said corporation may issue bonds, secured by mortgages or otherwise, to an amount not exceeding the capital stock, and sell the same at their market value, notwithstanding it may be less than par; no bond shall be issued for a sum less than fifty dollars.

SECTION 4. That the president and directors of the said company shall have the power to clear and improve Black Lick, and its branches, including the north, south and middle branches, and the Elk Lick branch, all tributaries of the Conemaugh river, from their sources to their mouths, for their whole length; to erect dams and shutes to dams already erected, and bracket all dams that are now erected or that may be erected hereafter in said streams, so that no injury however is done to the water power or the owners thereof, or to private property along the said streams; they shall also have the power, by brackets or otherwise, to control the waters of said streams for the purpose of navigation, doing no injury however to private rights in said streams, so as to float saw logs, squared timber and railroad ties on said streams from the sources of the said Black Lick and its tributaries to the Conemaugh river aforesaid.

SECTION 5. That the said company shall be managed and conducted by a board of five directors, one of whom shall be President, and they shall be elected by ballot immediately after the organization of the company hereby incorporated, and annually thereafter at such times and places as the by-laws may prescribe; and in all elections of the stockholders, each share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote; the said company shall have authority to enact and establish by-laws, prescribing the number of duties of each officer, the manner of filling vacancies in the board of directors, to levy tolls not exceeding the rate of one and one-half cents per mile per thousand feet, for timber, surface or board measure, for every mile run on said streams, and not exceeding one cent per mile for each cross-tie, thirty-five cents for each cross-tie run down said stream, and to make and prescribe all other needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this state or the United States.

SECTION 6. That the tolls levied under this act shall be a lien upon the property on which they are assessed or levied, into whatever hands the same may come, and may be recovered by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, either against the original owner or owners, agent or agents, or the person in whose possession the same shall be, and judgment being so recovered execution may be had on the property upon which said tolls have been assessed or are a lien, though the ownership may have changed hands after the commencement of said suit: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the owner or owners of land lying along said stream or streams from erecting and maintaining any dam or dams for lawful purposes.

Approved April 19th, 1871.

MR. HENRY'S SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Black Lick Navigation and Improvement Company," approved June 19th, 1871.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That so much of section four as relates to the words, "all tributaries of the Conemaugh," shall read, "and all tributaries of the Black Lick creek."

SECTION 2. That the said Black Lick Navigation and Improvement Company shall have power to purchase and lease timber land, to take stumpage or purchase timber delivered on the banks of said streams, and to manufacture lumber.

SECTION 3. That said Company is empowered to erect piers and make such other improvements at convenient points on said streams as may be found necessary for the securing and holding of all timber floated in pursuance of the above act, and that for timber so secured they shall be entitled to charge the one-tenth of one cent per foot, board measure.

SECTION 4. That so much of section five as relates to the words, "not exceeding the rate of one and one-half cents per mile," shall read, "not to exceed two and one-half cents per mile."

SECTION 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the law to which this is a supplement and with this supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed. That this act shall not give the Company incorporated by the act to which this is a supplement any right to interfere with the rights and privileges of the Two Lick Navigation and Improvement Company on Two Lick creek; and in erecting piers and making such other improvements as authorized by this act, no injury shall be done to any private rights in the water power of the said streams, or to private property along the same.

Approved 13th April, 1872.

It will be seen that Mr. HENRY's law increases the toll from one and a half cents per mile for each one thousand feet to *two and a half cents* per mile for the same number of feet.

But Mr. HENRY's main new feature is on PETE HERDIC's plan of taking tribute from every man who presumes to float a stick of timber on his own stream. It will be remarked that the company has a right to erect an unlimited number of piers or fixtures to catch the timber, and then can exact *ten cents for each thousand feet* from the owner. The company can easily have enough of these places, when taken in connection with the toll chargeable, to exact more than one-half the real value of the timber caught at these piers.

We pronounce this bill, and more especially Mr. HENRY's supplement, an outrage upon every man residing along the waters of Blacklick, inasmuch as it takes his property, the result of his hard labor, without his consent, and confers it on monopolists from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and elsewhere.

The election is over and we have no purpose now but to present the truth and put the people of Blacklick and Barr townships on their guard, so as to enable them to take the necessary steps for having this odious legislation repealed. Mr. HENRY well knows that a thorough knowledge of this act would have lost him the vote of every man whose rights are thus shamefully trampled upon, and the best thing he can do, in this one instance at least, is to shake off the speculators in land and labor who make use of his popularity to accomplish their own selfish purposes.

Nothing has yet been done under Mr. HENRY's supplement, and those interested should at once petition for its repeal. If they do they may be sure that the obnoxious act will be obliterated from the statute book, for Mr. HENRY will not dare go counter to their wishes.

And now what will the *Herald* man say about "THE LIE" somebody has induced him to utter? Of course he will not retract—that is more than could be expected from such a source—but nobody cares whether he does or not. He dare not deny, however, that the most obnoxious part of the bill is its supplement, and that that was passed during Mr. HENRY's term and was signed by the Governor on the 12th day of April, 1872. Further comment is uncalled for.

Not Voting.

An assemblage at Harrisburg, which, according to the *Patriot* of that city, was entirely insignificant in every particular, has issued a manifesto recommending the Democrats of Pennsylvania not to vote at the November election. This is rather a lame and impotent conclusion to the movement that has constantly promised to furnish candidates better than those nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. So many people always neglect the duty of voting, so much urging, drumming and transporting to the polls is always necessary to get out a full vote, that anybody who may take upon himself to recommend people not to vote, may afterwards complacently assume that he has swayed those who neither heeded nor heard his advice. Having, however, given such advice a place in our news columns, we will add that we never saw, and hope we never shall see, a political conjuncture in which it would be desirable for an American citizen to neglect his duty and refuse to vote. While we will not affect a confidence of carrying this State in November against the agencies that are yet in a vigor that has grown with impunity, we believe that the spirit is still alive in other States to continue the Presidential contest with a manly spirit that sees success as possible, and never ceases to strive for it. The issue now is not the ancient opinions of Mr. Greeley or the expediency of his nomination at Baltimore. What we had to say on those points we said before the nomination was made. Since the nomination our candidate has displayed a vigor, ability and public spirit that have gone far to remove all sincere objections to him.—Very few Democrats have taken any part in the illusory and impracticable movement to put some other candidate in the field—a movement that, as most sagacious men expected, has ended in smoke. Many Democrats there are who have entertained the purpose of not voting, and this not from any one's suggestion, but as the result of personal dissatisfaction or discouragement. We ask them to reconsider any such purpose. The citizen's function is one too important to be lightly neglected. He who forms in himself or encourages in others a habit of not voting, withdraws himself from his share in carrying on a popular government. If we expect to overcome fraud and re-establish free and pure elections, it must be by asserting and exalting the importance of the vote of every citizen, not by slighting it or voluntarily resigning it. There was never a conjuncture in which free civil government more needed the open, manly support of its true friends. There will be a peculiar significance in every vote cast for the Democratic Electoral ticket in November. It will be the freeman's utterance against fraud, corruption and despotism. It will keep up to the last hour the contest on our soil, and not leave Radicalism free to spread its repeaters over neighboring States. This is our view of the matter, and we never uttered with more earnestness the old American call to duty: "To the polls, fellow citizens, to the polls!" —*Phil. Age.*

THE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.—There is no reason to despair of the States that gave Democratic majorities in their last elections. The following carefully compiled table, prepared and printed for another purpose in the early part of June, gives the date of the latest elections which had then been held, the Democratic majority in each State at those elections, and the number of electoral votes to which the several States are entitled. This table is well worth considering:

State.	*Electoral Vote.*	*Dem. Majority.*	*Last Election.*
Alabama	10	1,771	1870
Delaware	3	2,476	1870
Florida	4	228	1870
Georgia	11	26,863	1870
Nevada	3	1,042	1870
New Jersey	9	6,007	1871
Tennessee	12	37,479	1870
Texas	8	22,034	1871
Indiana	15	2,258	1870
Kentucky	12	36,976	1871
Maryland	8	15,125	1871
Missouri	15	41,628	1870
North Carolina	11	1,221	1870
Oregon	3	621	1870
Virginia	10	18,331	1869
West Virginia	5	2,123	1870
Total	138		

Now, supposing the Democratic party able to hold its own in these States, it is not difficult to discover a way to success in this Presidential contest. To these 138 electoral votes we may safely add New York, which, with its 35 electoral votes, increases the number to 173. It requires only 184 votes to elect a President; and there are sources enough from which we could make up the other 11 with proper exertion. Connecticut, which the Grant party, carried last spring "by the skin of their teeth," might give us 6 of the requisite 11, leaving only 5 to be sought elsewhere. We have good chances in Louisiana, which has 8 electoral votes—making three more than we need. We have also chances in Arkansas, in spite of the disfranchisement, which would increase the Democratic majority in the Electoral Colleges from 3 to 9. Then there is no reason why we should quite despair of Illinois and Ohio, either of which alone added to the Democratic States would give us a handsome majority.—*N. Y. World, 18th.*

The Next Legislature.

Below we present a complete list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, embracing members of the Senate holding over as well as those recently elected to both branches:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1873.

Philadelphia—
1st District—J. B. Alexander, R.
2d District—Elisha W. Davis, R.
3d District—David A. Nagle, D.
4th District—A. K. M'Clure, L. R.
V—Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.
VI—Montgomery—Elect in 1872.
VII—Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight, D.
VII—Berks—J. Dupuy Davis, D.
IX—Lancaster—John B. Warfel, R.
X—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
XI—Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
XII—Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Heilman, R.
XIII—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.; G. H. Rowland, D.
XIV—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Lafayette Fitch, R.
XV—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—T. Chalfant, D.
XVI—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang, R.
XVII—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.
XVIII—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—Wm. A. Wallace, D.
XIX—Cumberland and Franklin—Jas. M. Weakley, R.
XX—Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.
XXI—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—J. A. Lemon, R.
XXII—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, D.; R. Bruce Petrikin, D.
XXIII—Allegheny—James L. Graham, R.; George H. Anderson, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.
XXIV—Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.
XXV—Fayette and Greene—W. H. Playford, D.
XXVI—Beaver, Butler and Washington—James S. Rutan, R.
XXVII—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D. M'Clay, R.
XXVIII—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.
XXIX—Crawford—George B. Delameter, R.
XXX—Erie and Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	18
Democrats	14
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	3

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SESSION OF 1873.

Philadelphia—1st District, Geo. Handy Smith, R.; 2d District, R. C. Tittermary, R.; 3d District, Samuel Josephs, D.; 4th District, William Elliot, R.; 5th District, J. Welsh, Ind.; 6th District, Charles A. Porter, R.; 7th District, J. M'Cullough, R.; 8th District, Samuel Daniels, R.; 9th District, William H. Vodges, R.; 10th District, Samuel D. Dailey, D.; 11th District, J. B. Hancock, R.; 12th District, J. R. Ash, R.; 13th District, Samuel D. Strock, R.; 14th District, John Lamon, R.; 15th District, Adam Albright, R.; 16th District, A. D. Levering, R.; 17th District, H. Burns, R.; 18th District, J. Newell, R.

Adams—W. S. Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh, 1st District, H. H. M'Cormick, R.; 2d District, S. J. Wainright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; J. D. Ramsey, R.; Hyde K. Sample, R.; J. W. Ballantine, R.

Armstrong—Philip K. Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—J. J. Cross, R.; W. S. Waldron, R.; D. M'Kee, R.; J. Allison, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, R.

Berks—M. M'Cullough, D.; B. E. Dry, D.; John A. Conrad, D.

Blair—S. R. M'Cune, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt, R.; E. R. Meyer, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D.; G. E. Hegeman, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.

Centre—J. H. Orvis. D.

Chester—Levi Prizer, R.; E. W. Bailey, R.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C. Noyes, D.; H. W. Petrikin, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.

Crawford—F. Bates, R.; ——Oliver, R.

Cumberland—M. Williams, D.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, R.; Isaac S. Schminkey, R.; Joseph Shuler, R.

Delaware—O. F. Bullard, R.

Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R.; W. W. Brown, R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Franklin—Thad. M. Mahon, R.

Greene—S. Hagan, D.

Huntingdon—Franklin H. Lane, R.

Indiana—D. Ramsey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. Bates, D.

Lancaster—A. H. Mylan, R.; David K. Burkholder, R.; H. H. Tshudy, R.

Lawrence—G. W. M'Cracken, R.

Lebanon—W. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—B. Housman, D.; R. Stickel, D.

Luzerne—E. P. Kisner, D.. Patrick Delacy, D.; Peter Quigely, D., B. D. Koons, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Montgomery—G. E. Nyce, R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.

Northampton—M. G. Stier, D.; R. C. Pyle, D.

Northumberland and Montour—J. Amerman, D.; A. T. DeWitt, D.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.

Potter and M'Kean—C. S. Jouse, R.

Schuylkill—T. Egan, D.; B. Kauffman, R.; Charles F. King, D.

Snyder and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. M'Miller, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming — Martin Bruges, R.; H. M. Jouse, R.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. M'Creary, R.

Warren—William M. Shortt, R.

Westmoreland — John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.

York—G. W. Heiges, D.; D. M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	20

REPUBLICANS who voted for Buckalew in preference to Hartranft, says the Phia. *Age*, are being read out of the party by the Cameron "Ring." Since that corrupt organization carried the late election by open, impudent, unblushing fraud, they consider real voters of little account. A few counters and repeaters will do the whole business, without the trouble of bringing so many people to the polls. But there is an end to all wicked, disreputable schemes, and the end of "Ring" rule is coming. The people have been alarmed by the conduct of Cameron and his friends in this city and State, and there will be a healthy reaction, when all the facts are scattered broadcast through the Commonwealth.

List of Delegates Elect to the Constitutional Convention.

The following is a complete list of the delegates elect to the Constitutional Convention which assembles November 18, in Harrisburg: The act calling the Convention of 1872 was approved April 11, 1872. The Convention will consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, twenty-eight of whom were elected from the State at large, six at large from the city of Philadelphia, and three from each senatorial district.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Wm M Meredith, R; J Gillingham Fell, R; Harry White, R; Wm Lilly, R; Linn Bartholomew, R; H N M'Allister, R; Wm Davis, R; James L Reynolds, R; Samuel E Dimmick, R; George V Lawrence, R; William H Armstrong, R; D N White, R; W A Ainey, R; John H Walker, R; Geo W Woodward, D; Jeremiah S Black, D; A G Curtin, D; Franklin B Gowen, D; John H Campbell, D; Samuel H Reynolds, D; James Ellis, D; S C T Dodd, D; Geo M Dallas, D; Robert A Lamberton, D; A A Purman, D; Wm L Corbett, D.

DELEGATES AT LARGE IN PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Henry C Carey, R; Edward C Knight, R; John Price Wetherill, R; Lewis C Cassiday, D; Dr Jas H Heverin, D; Theo Cuyler, D.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1st District—Philadelphia City—John Bardsley, D; J M W Newman, R; George W Biddle, D.

2d District—Philadelphia City—John E Aldricks, R; William B Hanna, R; Jno R Read, D.

3d District—Philadelphia City—M Hall Stanton, R; William E Littleton, R; *R E Sharply, D.

*Contested by Benj L Sample.

4th District—Philadelphia City—Wm D Baker, R; J Alexander Simpson, R; Edward R Worrell, D.

5th District—Chester and Delaware—Jno M Broomall, R; Wm Darlington, R; Jos Hemphill, D.

6th District—Montgomery—James Boyd, D; Charles Hunsicker, D; George N Corson, R.

7th District—Bucks and Northampton—Charles Brodhead, D; George Ross, D; George Lear, R.

8th District—Berks—George D Barclay, D; Henry W Smith, D; Henry Van Reed, R.

9th District—Lancaster—David W. Patterson, R; Henry Carter, R; Henry G. Smith, D.

10th District—Schuylkill—Joel B. M'Camant, D; Jno M Wetherill, D; Thomas K Bannan, R.

11th District—Lehigh and Carbon—C M Runk, R; Zachariah Long, D; Edward Harvey, D.

12th District—Dauphin and Lebanon—Josiah Funck, R; Wayne McVeigh, R; Hamilton Alricks, D.

13th District—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Henry S Mott, D; G W Palmer, D; A B. Dunning, D; Daniel L Rhone, D; Henry W Palmer, R; Lewis Pughe, R.

14th District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—George F Horton, R; Wm J Turrell, R; Joseph G Patton, D.

15th District—Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan—John J Metzer, D; John G Freeze, D; Henry C Parsons, R.

15th District—Cameron M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—John S Mann, R; J B Niles, R; M F Elliot, D.

17th District—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Joseph Bailey, R; Levi Rooke, R; Jno J Cronmiller, D.

18th District—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—George A Aughenbaugh, D; John G Hall, D; A C Finney, R.

19th District—Cumberland and Franklin—S M Wherry, D; J. M'D Sharpe, D; Jno Stewart, R.

20th District—Adams and York—William M'Clean, D; John Gibson, D; Thomas E Cochran, R.

21st District—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—Samuel L Russell, R; Jas W Curry, R; Augustus S Landis, D.

22d District—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—Jno M Bailey, D; Andrew Reed, D; John M'Culloch, R.

23d District—Allegheny—Thos MacConnell, R; Samuel A Purviance, R; Thos. Ewing, R; J W F White, R; Matthew Edwards R; Thos Howard, R; Malcolm Hay, D; Jno B Guthrie, D, Thos H B Patterson, D.

25th District—Indiana and Westmoreland—Dan'l S Porter, R; Andrew M Fulton, R; Silas M Clark, D.

25th District—Fayette and Green—Dan'l Kaine, D; Chas A Black, D; John Collins, R.

26th District—Beaver, Butler and Washington—John N. Purviance, R; T. R Hazzard, R; Wm Hopkins, D.

27th District—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—Geo W Andrews, R; John McMurry, D; John Gilpin, D.

28th District—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—David Craig, R; M C Beebe R; R M DeFrance, D.

29th District—Crawford—Frank Mantas, R; Samuel Minor, R; Pearson Church, D.

30th District—Erie and Warren—Thomas Struthers, R; C O Bowman, R; Rasselas Brown, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	69
Democrats	64
Republican majority	5

THE SECRET OF CAMERON'S POWER.—An old Pennsylvanian was lately asked to explain the secret of Simon Cameron's power by a matter of fact correspondent who was not satisfied with the explanation conveyed in the single word, "money." He knew about the use of money; he knew how Simon Cameron once went to the Senate by purchasing the votes of three members of the Legislature. And he knew about his defeat in '63 when he needed only one vote to elect him; how he bought up a Democrat, but before the election took place the constituents heard of it and went to Harrisburg en masse and threatened to kill him if he sold out. The correspondent knew how Cameron bought voters and election officers like sheep, but even that did not explain the source of his power; for men bought to-day must be bought again to-morrow, and the power acquired over them is only temporary, while Cameron's hold seems to be permanent. The Pennsylvanian admitted all this, but still he insisted that the sole secret of Cameron's strength was money. He controls the Treasury Ring at Harrisburg. The Treasury Ring is empowered to deposit the public funds in any banks which it may select. One of Cameron's creatures starts a bank on a small capital in an obscure town. The Ring deposits in the bank from $25,000 to $50,000 of the people's money. That gives the bank a standing. It is able to accomodate its customers. A circle of business men become indebted indirectly to Cameron. They vote to sustain his gang in power that they may get their paper discounted on easy terms. And the scoundrel Senator has no difficulty in raising a corruption fund. And so the ring of robbers prosper and only the people suffer. And thus it is that money is the source of Cameron's strength.

—A man brought a friend to a Troy doctor the other day, to have a wound in his head dressed. The operation so affected the escort that he fainted and fell on the curbstone, inflicting a similar contusion on his own skull, and the two walked away holding one another up.

A Missionary, just returned, says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

News and Political Items.

—An Indian Summer that will extend into the middle of November is predicted.

—The Catholics of the State are organizing a powerful temperance movement within the church.

—A. E. Chamberlin, of Towanda, has just received a breech-loading double barreled gun from England, that cost $400.

—A Baltimore dispatch says that the second trial of Mrs. Wharton for poisoning will come off in November or December.

—The Presidential Electoral Ticket, for Greeley and Brown, has been completed by nominating Edward Nickleson for the 5th district.

—The damage by fire to the monastery at Escurial, Spain, will not exceed $40,000. King Amadeus insists on paying for the repairs out of his private purse.

—A Grant and Wilson flag at East Saginaw, Mich., is supported at either end by a coffin factory, so whichever side it is taken in it is sure of a decent funeral.

—During the past week the wife of Horace Greeley has been lying at the point of death, and can survive but a few days. Greeley constantly remains at her side.

—An English couple were lately registered at a Chicago hotel. The husband stands eight feet high and weighs 485 pounds and his wife is two inches shorter.

—A California doctor laid a new born infant, which was a little slow in beginning business, on a stove to warm and forgot it. The child was overdone and the doctor is in jail.

—The highest office within the gift of the Government is the Superintendency of the weather signal station on Pike's Peak, which is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level.

—Of 1,200 negroes registered in Detroit, over 700 live in Canada. Sambo knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain. He can both colonize and register beyond all example.

—They are still discussing the question in Pittsburg whether to admit colored children to the public schools. And yet the colored troops fought nobly to give Hartranft nine thousand majority in that county at the late election.

—Mrs. Sophronia Adams, of Portland Mich., an old lady of 77 years, has wove 610 yards of carpeting on an ordinary hand loom since January last, besides her usual household duties. Will the coming grandmothers be equal to the going ones?

—It is understood that two hundred families from Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to settle in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. Since the first of January last between six and seven thousand of the Alsacians have reached this country.

—The Republican majorities in the State foot up as follows: Hartranft, 35,627; Allen, 36,780; Mercur, 40,443; Todd, 46,707; Albright, 47,012; Scofield, 43,999. Majority for Constitutional Convention delegates, 47,588. Chase, Temp., rec'd 1,259 votes.

—A correspondent writes from Stamford, Conn., that a mare belonging to Mr. Frank Sanders Weston, of Strawberry Hill, has dropped two colts at a birth. One of them has six legs, while the other is minus tail and ears. The colts are living.

—Caroline King, colored, living near Harrisonburg, Va., gave birth to two children, April 3, 1871; on December 8, 1871, gave birth to two more; and on September 8, 1872, gave birth to three children—making seven children in a little over seventeen months. They were all boys.

—A terrible accident occurred at a circus performance in Sheffield, Eng., on Monday night. A gallery crowded with people fell with its living freight upon the heads of those below, and it is reported that seventy persons were injured by the accident and the panic which followed.

—A false impression prevails among a certain class of inventors that the government has offered a prize of $1,000,000 for the invention of perpetual motion. This is a mistake, but the radical administration is paying out a much larger amount of the government funds in the effort to secure a perpetual seat in the Treasury.

—Emanuel Shaffner, sentenced to thirty-six years in the Eastern Penitentiary for the murder of his two wives, and John Sharlock, was taken there on Friday morning. A large crowd followed him to the depot in Harrisburg, and he bade them good bye in a somewhat cheerful way, stating that they would never see him again.

—A rather peculiar accident occured at Erie, on last Friday. A little boy, named Osgood, went into a switch shanty to warm himself. The switch tender came in and sat down on the boy's shoulders. The little fellow screamed out, and when the man got up it was found that the boy's breast bone had been broken. His recovery is thought very doubtful.

—Such was the excitement caused in Prussia by the expulsion of the Jesuits, that the Catholic Archbishop of Cologne had instituted against him a hatred and contempt suit by the Government for daring to write a letter on the subject. In Holland some nobles had offered shelter to exiled German Jesuits, but the Hague Government prohibited them doing so.

—At an executive session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in St. Louis, on Saturday, resolutions were adopted favoring the abolishment of all Sunday trains. A committee was appointed to confer with railroad officials throughout the country on the subject. A clause to be inserted in the act of incorporation providing for the expulsion of any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, was also adopted.

—Right Rev. James Gibbons was installed as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., on Sunday last, with the customary solemnities of the Catholic Church. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, and Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del., were present, as were also all the clergy of the diocese and a number of church dignitaries from other sections. The church was thronged, and crowds outside were unable to gain admission.

—A lame girl, who had not, for fourteen years, once left the third-story back room in which she lived, was among those who participated in the late children's excursions in Philadelphia. When carried to the Park she asked what the grass and trees were, and had to be told the names of the most common objects. She lay on the grass all day, drinking in the air and sunshine, and was seen to weep softly every little while from pure joy.

—A remarkable instance of the reward that is said to follow good actions is the following: Forty-five years ago Mr. B. T. Hanley, a merchant of Cincinnati, failing in business, but was assisted to engage in it again by a stranger named S. W. Davis. Shortly after this Mr. Hanley's place of business was burned to the ground, and Mr. Davis again advanced him money, with which he left the city and went to seek his fortune. He is now reported to be dying in Texas, and has left his whole fortune, valued at $3,000,000, to Mr. Davis.

—The Altoona *Tribune* tells about a woman named Mrs. Wilson Lesley, a resident of Fairfield, Westmoreland county, having recently given birth to three daughters, between the births of the first two of whom there elapsed a period of twenty-one hours, and between the second and last birth only about fifteen minutes. The accounts, but the *Tribune* thinks it was very cruel to chlristen them Jemima, Keziah and Karen Kappuck, as the parents have done. They might live under anything but such outlandish appellations.

NINE YOUNG LADIES TAKE THE VEIL.—In the quiet village of Flushing [illegible] interesting ceremony took place on [illegible] day. Nine young ladies, whose [illegible] tion and circumstances were such promise them a life of worldly enjoy they had seen fit to make a choice poral things, voluntarily withdrew home and society, to consecrate the to lives of devotion in the Catholic such as their Superiors might [illegible] They were received into the Order Joseph, and by their vows of [illegible] from the world they become the most those children whose natural [illegible] have failed through indifference or rance to fulfill a parent's part to [illegible] The ceremonies connected with the usual event were of that impressive acter for which the Catholic Church noted. The candidates for this [illegible] were dressed in their bridal robes, companied by her bridesmaid, and passed through the church, its gentle accents hymns of praise to whom they sought to be their [illegible] Father Tom Burke gave the charge postulants in an eloquent manner, ing especially upon their three [illegible] poverty, chastity, and obedience. Ireland," said he, "I have spoken casions of this kind frequently, but with the same feeling of its great cance. At home we have little [illegible] and, consequently, little to give America, in whose rich bosom is the wealth that man seeks here, the ciation is a matter of greater [illegible] calls forth a grander feeling of thing." The reverend lecturer [illegible] his eloquent and impressive way out the great lessons taught by derful idyl of American civilization.

TWEED is missing! Where he is nobody knows, but it is possible alliance with the Grant party has his political ambition. If he was of course he will come here. In

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - - - October 25, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Flaps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Halloween next Thursday.

—Take in your cabbage, stalks and all.

—And then take in your front doors, knobs and all.

—The courts have decided that tickets purchased from one station to another are good either way.

—It is worth any one's while to call and see the fine stock of new goods recently opened at Myers & Loyd's elegant cheap store. When on the buy be sure to call with them.

—A little Hollidaysburg girl named Comphey fell in the street and broke one of her arms near the wrist, a few evenings ago. She was walking on the curbing, and that's how she *came for* to do it.

—John F. Barnes, Esq., of Johnstown, has gone back on lawsuits and taken up with the other kind of suits. That is, he has abandoned the legal profession and embarked in the ready-made clothing trade.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* is authority for saying that Mr. Daniel Shuman, of Jackson township, has gathered 2218 grains of buckwheat from one seed planted this season. That is certainly a wonderful yield.

—After all, we didn't get the dates right on Martin Ivard's sale. It is to be held on Saturday of next week, Nov. 2d, at his farm in Summerhill township, and live stock, farming implements and produce are the articles to be sold.

—The dead body of a white female infant, supposed to have been a seven months' child, was found in a field near the German Catholic church, Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday afternoon last. No clue to the heartless mother.

—An application is about to be made to the Governor for the pardon of Charles Wright, who was convicted in Blair county in January for the murder in the second degree of Benjamin Devine, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

—The stable attached to the U. S. Hotel, Hollidaysburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, one other stable was partially consumed, and a third one was torn down to prevent the further spread of the conflagration. The origin of the fire is an open question.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and her mother, Mrs. Shaffer, both widows and former respectable residents of Johnstown, have been arrested at Oil City and sent to jail on a charge of infanticide. Mrs. Jones is supposed to have been the mother of the murdered child.

—Mr. A. J. Pierce, of Westmoreland county, has raised six pumpkins from one vine this year which weigh respectively 85, 109, 110, 121, 130 and 143 pounds, making a total weight of 689 pounds. The same gentleman rejoices in the possession of potatoes weighing 2 pounds and 10 ounces.

—Jacob Payne, aged sixteen years, has to make the rest of his journey through life on one foot, because, like many another foolish boy, he jumped on a freight train at Derry, on Saturday evening last, and, falling off, the cars ran over and crushed his left foot so badly that it had to be amputated.

—Mr. Edward Glass advertises per handbills and through this issue of the *Freeman* that he will offer his commodious and handsome dwelling house, with grounds attached, and also two other desirable town lots, at public sale on Thursday, Nov. 21st. Here is a good chance to invest in first-class property.

—The water saw mill of Mr. Evan Evans, called sawyer to keep all things *even*, was burned to the ground on Monday afternoon last about four o'clock, entailing a loss of about $800, three hundred of which the Cambria Insurance Company will be called on to pay. The fire originated from a burning log heap.

—Mr. Joseph Parks, of East Conemaugh, was on Saturday night last made the recipient of a handsome cane, his friends having presented it to him at the Wilmore Catholic fair. No doubt Joe feels justly proud of his prize, which is said to be a valuable one, and we are sure he will sport it with due grace and dignity.

—Carrolltown, we would say for the information of our correspondent, is in the north-western extreme of Cambria county. It was formed out of parts of Blacklick, Susquehanna and Carroll townships, the survey having been confirmed at the last term of our county court. The figures "30" should have been "230," the "2" having been broken off by accident.

—Mrs. Mary Jane Foster, wife of Hon. Henry D. Foster, died at her home in Greensburg, on Wednesday of last week, after an illness of several years' duration. She was a lady possessed of all virtues, had a most amiable and generous disposition and was highly accomplished. Her honored husband and esteemed family have the sympathies of all who know them.

—We are sorry to learn that our friend and patron, Mr. Daniel Carney, of Munster township, had the misfortune to break both bones in his left leg above the ankle, yesterday morning, by being caught between a hand-car and freight car at Cresson, where he was engaged in loading potatoes. The fracture is said to be a bad one, but we hope his injury is not of a serious character.

—The Altoona *Sun* says that there are two engineers, twin brothers, running between that city and Pittsburgh whom it is impossible for any one but the most intimate acquaintance to distinguish apart. All which we know long ago, but then we didn't have enterprise sufficient to itemize the fact. Of course they are both what the *Sun* styles them, good, clever fellows. They are citizens of Summerhill township, this county, and they not only *do run* between Altoona and Pittsburgh, but *Doran* in their names—Pat and Jim for short.

—We sometimes think we have all the bad luck that's going. On Wednesday came another streak of it. While hard at work trying to get our paper out on time, one whole brick and several pieces of like material came rattling down from M. L. Oatman's roof, and bursting in at one of the windows of our office, narrowly missing the head of one of our boys, struck a galley of type and knocked nearly two columns into the most undefinable and unpalatable "pi." The taking down of a flue was the end foremost is what caused the mischief.

—The Condemned Man.—Through the press and by many tongues the hope has been expressed that Michael Moore, who is shortly to expiate his fearful crime on the scaffold in the jail yard at this place, will make good use of the brief time left him for repentance, and while we most heartily and earnestly re-echo that hope, it gives us extreme pleasure to say that, notstanding his recent violent conduct, often of that desire to live inherent in beasts, we have the assurance of his spiritual adviser that since his death warrant has been received he has become perfectly meek and tractable, and that he manifests a most earnest and prayerful desire to make his peace with that God whom he has so greatly and so fearfully offended. That he may succeed in saving his immortal soul is certainly the sincere wish of every true Christian heart.

Death of Bishop O'Connor.—Rev. M. O'Connor, S. J., late Catholic Bishop of this diocese, died at Woodstock College, near Baltimore, at fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock on Friday morning last, after an illness of more than a year, which he bore with surprising patience and truly Christian resignation.

Bishop O'Connor was born in the vicinity of the city of Cork, Ireland, February, 1810, and was sent to the College of the Propaganda, Rome, at an early age, from which he passed with the highest honors, and of whom it was said by the late Cardinal Wiseman, he was the "bright, particular star." He was, in accordance with the rules of that institution, to be devoted to the missionary field, and, after a short sojourn in Ireland, embarked for the United States. He was for some years President of the Theological Seminary, in Philadelphia, of St. Charles Borromeo.

He came to Pittsburgh as Vicar General in the year 1841. He was consecrated Bishop, August 15, 1843, in Rome, whither he had gone to join the Jesuit order. He brought with him to this country, in December of the same year, a community of the Sisters of Mercy, now spread over the United States, and some years afterwards the Order of Passionists. Upon the establishment of the Diocese of Erie, in 1853, he was transferred there at his own request, but resumed charge of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, at the instance of the Holy See, in 1854, in which he continued until his resignation in June, 1860.

He established the first successful hospital in Pittsburgh in 1846, which he placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. He also founded a Theological Seminary, which was very dear to his heart, and which was not forgotten during his years of retirement.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, in commenting on his death, says: Not alone among those of his own religious faith will this announcement of his "passing away" be heard with unaffected sorrow, but among many of our older citizens will his name be remembered for his social qualities, his vast learning, his boundless charity, unincumscribed by creed or color, and his elevated Christian character.

The more we consider the wisdom of his measures, the extent of his labors, and the munificence of his charities the more do we find that

His distinction true and vital,
Shines supreme o'er crowns and thrones.

The mildness, humility, and persoual suavity of his character were such, that he seemed to realize with Massillon, the great Bishop of Clermont, "that the pleasure of doing good was in itself a sufficient reward."

As a scholar he was an ornament to literature; as a citizen he illustrated all the civic virtues; as a Bishop he was the pride of the Episcopacy. But it was especially as the "Good Shepherd"—the friend of the poor, the father of the fatherless, the promoter of education, and the exemplar and expounder of the Gospel—that his character shone with glorious refulgence. Called away after an eventful and well spent life, we but imperfectly re-echo the opinions of those who knew him best when we say:

He was a man! in form and mind and soul,
As few who wear the shape deserve the name;
And his great title to that generous claim
Was his fulfillment of true manhood's whole.
A Gospel priest, his heart and lip the coal
From God's high altar warmed; faithful, devout,
His sacred place within; to things without
Using the wisdom above the world's control,
Of good report a Bishop; from his side
Malicious shafts fell harmless; in his mien
Genial as charity; behind no screen
He walked; in open ways he lived and died.
How missed his look, his speech, his cordial hand!
How mourned by all the good! Blessed will
His memory stand.

The Death-Knell Sounded.—*Michael Moore's Days Numbered—Desperate Conduct of the Prisoner—The Sheriff Forced to Shoot and Wound Him Twice in Succession.*—The death warrant of Michael Moore, the unfortunate wretch whose fearful crime of wife murder and subsequent conviction is still fresh in the minds of our readers, was received by Sheriff Bonacker on Saturday last. That warrant fixes Wednesday, Nov. 27th, as the day for the execution, and as the Sheriff was only awaiting the arrival of the document in order to more securely confine the prisoner, he on Monday had another cell properly fitted for his reception, and there he now is, chained by one leg to the floor. The desire of the Sheriff to remove Moore was not begotten of any particular fear as to his escape, although for some time aware that the prisoner was making futile efforts to dig a hole through the jail wall, which he concealed from view by the aid of his bed-tick, but because he felt that every precaution should be taken to secure him, now that the dread day had been finally determined upon. Accordingly Sheriff Bonacker summoned to his assistance Deputy-Sheriff Hasson, ex-Sheriff Myers and Conductor M. A. Quartz, and these four gentlemen repaired to the cell of the condemned man, where their wish to remove him to another cell was made known to him by the Sheriff. To this proposition Moore very emphatically dissented, and as he had possessed himself of a portion of the lead pipe, with faucet attached, by which water was conveyed to his cell, and threatened to take the life of the first person who entered, it is not strange that the party withdrew for consultation and to give the prisoner time for the "sober second thought." The next visit, soon after, was met, however, by Moore in the same spirit, and as moral suasion seemed to be of no avail, it was resolved to try the effect of cold lead, and, acting on this idea, the Sheriff fired three shots from his revolver at the prisoner—the first, intended no doubt to intimidate him merely, did not take effect; the second and third shots, fired for the purpose of wounding, struck him respectively in the thigh and wrist, but neither bullet produced a very serious wound. Moore, instead of avoiding the shots, as he might have done, seemed to court death, and it is even said that he bared his breast and invited the Sheriff to shoot him through his heart. Soon after, however, he was induced by Mr. Myers to succumb to his fate, and walking out of his cell, permitted the latter gentleman to take him in charge and conduct him to the other cell. Here, after being securely placed in irons, the death warrant was read to him, he receiving the dread announcement, it is asserted, with a levity and want of feeling that was certainly remarkable, not to say shocking. Since his incarceration in the cell to which he was removed he has seemingly began to realize his terrible position, and he who has a right to know him best is hopeful that God in his mercy will yet pardon the poor wretch. To all which every humane heart will say amen.

Bold Robbery in Altoona.—The following letter furnishes an account of one of the boldest and most daring robberies we have read of for many a day. It occurred in Altoona on Tuesday evening last:

One of the most daring robberies ever committed in this city was perpetrated in C. C. Shannon's jewelry store, corner 11th avenue and 14th street, yesterday (Tuesday) evening. While Mr. Shannon was at his supper, and while there was no person in the store but one of the clerks, a man entered and desired to look at some fine gold watches. The clerk handed out two very valuable watches, and while turning around to pick up a piece of chamois, the fellow grabbed the watches, bounded through the door, made a sharp turn round the corner, disappeared up the first dark alley, and in the twinkling of an eye was *non est inventus*. As soon as the clerk recovered from his astonishment he gave the alarm and chase was made, but without success. At present writing no clue to the thief has been obtained. Mr. Shannon estimates his loss at about $400. Yours, &c., A. Ward.

We republish the official returns of the county in proper shape for future reference. The Echo has yur thanks for the table.

Local Correspondence.

Altoona, Oct. 23, 1872.

Friend McPike—I extend to you the sympathies of my heart in the loss of your mother—"the best of earthly friends," as you truly remark. To stand by the death-bed of a mother!—when the last breath is caught up by the angels of God and registered in Heaven—a pledge of immortality! What a solemn and impressive moment! The mother!—she whose love guarded us; whose hand guided us; whose kindness developed the good points of our nature, whose whole life was a vigil in our behalf! And, while the falling leaves, the chilly winds, and cheerless earth reminds us of the certainty and rapidity of decay—of the fleetness of time—your mother has been called to a land where leaves never wither, where the brightness of day reigns through eternity, where peace is given to the troubled, and where joy is given to them that sorrow. *Requiscat in pace.*

This plain, open fact stares us in the face at every turn we make—

Society is fearfully corrupt!

Men sell their souls for gain! Waylay their fellows for gain! Rob, and plunder, and defraud for gain! Murder, dark, damning and bloody, perjury, and every crime known and unknown—crimes that would make the devil blush—stare us forever in the face! No office, trust or condition is exempt! Even in our own city the foul odor of crime rises up, until the stench is almost beyond endurance! And now one of the officials of our city stands charged before the public with crimes and misdemeanors which, if true must fasten public od ium forever upon him and cast his good name to the winds. A committee has been appointed by Councils to investigate the charges, and it only remains to be seen whether or not they can be established. Truly may we be alarmed.

The Good Will ball, which took place in the Opera House on the 17th inst., was a grand success.

Very Rev. Father Tuigg, pastor of St. John's Catholic congregation here, left yesterday for Baltimore, to attend the funeral of the much-loved Bishop O'Connor, which takes place to-day in that city.

Mr. Stephen Burley is the name of the express agent here, instead of "Buckley," as printed in my last letter.

Olmus & Zink are pushing their new building, 11th streetand 11th avenue, rapidly forward. It will be a handsome structure.

Markets are very slimly attended, produce scarce, and everything high. Consequence, considerable *jaw*.

Young ladies in the "city" ought to be careful how they "make fun" of young ladies from the country. The other day a certain pert and pretty miss of our city espied a rather oddly dressed young country lass on the street, and opened a volley of derision upon her, indirectly, for her many peculiarities of person and dress. The young lady from the country retorted in a not very pleasant manner, thusly: "Humph! that's kinder smart, aint't it? Now I s'pose, if the peel was left that apple, like as not the apple's rotten!" Don't know I'm sure. But the "peel" is awful pretty anyway—looks like a "maiden's blush."

An alarm of fire was sounded last evening, about 5½ o'clock, but it was unwarranted.

Pan.

Cherry Tree, Pa., Oct, 22, 1872.

Friend McPike—Local items, like dollars, are scarce articles with us at present. Business is exceedingly dull and there is quite a lull in political circles, caused no doubt by the astounding result of the late election in this State. Surprise and consternation seem to have paralyzed, as it were, all parties, and you scarcely hear politics discussed at present where a few weeks ago it seemed the all-absorbing topic of the day.

Ex-Sheriff Harter bears his defeat with hearty good humor, and his laugh is just as merry and he as full of fun as previous to the election. The report in circulation of his visit to the log camp the night before the election, with a little brown jug under his arm, said visit purporting to have been made with the intention of influencing voters, I beg leave to state is false, the Sheriff having been at home all evening and the person first originating the report admitting he did so first for a joke. A dry joke that!

Col. Ross Hartshorn and J. Blake Walters (logmen) paid a flying visit to this place last week. Both gentlemen looked hearty and seemingly well pleased to find their interests in the logging business so vigorously pushed forward by the operators, Messrs Reed & Henderson, who seem to thoroughly understand their duty.

Capt. McCormick, of this place, has been absent the past week engaged in collecting the assessment on the H. C. & Susquehanna, R. R. stock. Should he be successful, the road will no doubt be again put under contract and work pushed forward more vigorously than before.

Wm. Atchison, Esq., formerly contractor on the Ebensburg mail route, is doing a thriving business on his present routes—running two hacks from this place to Indiana—on the northern route twice and on the southern route three times per week. In addition to this, he has the sub-contract of the route from this place to Marion, Indiana county, carrying this on horseback twice per week. Eighteen mails per week seems to have brought us nearer civilization than we formerly were, but on no route do we so fully realize the great advantage in increase of mail service as we do on the Ebensburg route, the great bulk of our western and all our eastern mail being carried by that route, and instead of receiving our papers and letters four and six days after they were printed or written, as formerly, we now receive them the day after.

Capt. D. J. Weaver, of this place, undoubtedly takes the premium for large sweet poattoes, having raised one weighing 4lbs. and 7oz. This monster is of the variety known as the red sweet potato, is much shorter and thicker than the common yellow and is ribbed like a cantelope.

By next week I may be able to give you a description of a log camp, the logmen's mode of living and their system of operation.

Tishemingo.

Mr. George Huntley has just put up for us a heating pipe attachment to a Speer anti-dust stove, whereby the stove is made to do the double duty of heating one room on the first and one on the second floor. It is a very neat and substantial job, and we feel sure that it will do its work well. We believe the idea is original with Mr. Huntley, and like all his business ideas, it is practical, moderate in cost, and full of wisdom. We commend this improvement to the consideration of all who wish to enjoy the most comfort for the least possible outlay.

Worth Knowing.—To ascertain the length of the day or night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting, which gives the length of the day. To ascertain the whereabouts of the most elegant, varied and complete stock of gold and silver watches, jewelry, fancy articles, clocks, books, stationery, cigars, tobaccos, etc., visit the renowned emporium of C. T. Rosefts, who has enough goods in his line to supply everybody and all his relations, which Cham. will be glad to do at lowest cash rates. Call and see C. T.

True Happiness.—A crust of bread, a pitcher of water, a thatched roof and love—their is happiness for you, whether the day be rainy or sunny. It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests on a potato patch or a flower garden, and it is the excellent flour E. J. Mills deals out to his customers that makes bread worthy of the name: and a home without such bread, wether its roof is thatched, shingled or tiled, is not a good place to dine at. Remember Mills when you want good flour, groceries and such like.

The election is over and in triumph now floats the flag of the party that received the most votes; the country is safe and the world moves along, and Vallie S. Barker is still going it strong in the giving of bargains in dry goods of all shades and groceries and notions of the very best grades, which we wish to remark are pleasing to all who, appreciating low prices, on Vallie doth call. Closing out summer goods to make room for new stock. Now for bargains.

Caution.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills bears the signature of Fleming Bros., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

—In thirty-three days more Michael Moore will be no more.

Election Returns of Cambria County, October 8th, 1872.—Official.

Districts. / Candidates.	Governor		Aud. Gen.		Supreme Judge.		Congress-at-Large.						Congress.		Assembly		Recorder.		Commissioner.		Auditor			
	Hartranft.	Beckalew.	Hartley.	Allen.	Mercur.	Thompson.	Todd.	Hopkins.	Wright.	Vaux.	Albright.	Schofield.	Speer.	Barker.	Henry.	Hassan.	Kephart.	Myers.	Dibert.	Bloom.	Daugherty.	Hopkins.	Dunham.
Adams,	74	70	64	70	70	64	70	70	64	64	70	70	96	34	61	72	63	71	64	70	64	70	64	70
Allegheny,	202	202	202	202	202	202	201	201	201	201	201	201	294	22	179	55	201	145	201	145	201	145	201	145
Blacklick,	49	70	46	73	72	46	59	59	59	59	59	59	27	62	31	88	59	69	59	69	59	69	59	69
Burr,	97	52	95	52	97	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	46	110	58	92	52	82	52	82	52	82	52	82
Cambria,	215	168	213	171	211	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	182	62	163	67	172	62	172	62	172	62	172	62
Cambria bor.,	205	64	203	61	203	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	192	54	214	54	214	54	214	54	214	54	214	54
Carroll tp.,	216	109	216	109	216	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	210	134	231	134	231	134	231	134	231	134	231	134
Carrolltown,	67	4	67	4	67	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	23	16	23	16	23	16	23	16	23	16	23	16
Chest,	147	16	145	16	138	18	137	137	137	137	137	137	133	52	141	67	141	67	141	67	141	67	141	67
Chest Springs,	40	14	39	14	37	15	37	37	37	37	37	37	33	16	33	16	33	16	33	16	33	16	33	16
Clearfield,	210	24	210	24	204	24	213	212	212	212	212	212	154	83	147	21	147	21	147	21	147	21	147	21
Conemaugh tp.,	43	88	43	90	43	88	42	42	42	42	42	42	212	20	212	20	212	20	212	20	212	20	212	20
Conemaugh bor.,	159	30	159	30	161	34	159	159	159	159	159	159	154	48	150	18	150	18	150	18	150	18	150	18
Conemaugh bor., 1st w.,	158	32	158	32	161	34	155	157	157	157	157	157	154	31	140	51	150	51	150	51	150	51	150	51
Conemaugh bor., 2d w.,	43	88	43	88	43	88	42	42	42	42	42	42	78	44	37	96	50	96	50	96	50	96	50	96
Croyle,	118	41	118	41	115	42	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	39	95	58	112	40	112	40	112	40	112	40
Cooperdale,	6	36	7	35	6	38	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	23	7	38	7	38	7	38	7	38	7	38
East Conemaugh,	90	83	91	83	85	83	89	89	89	89	89	89	86	26	81	94	87	43	87	43	87	43	87	43
Ebensburg, East ward,	29	101	19	102	20	102	21	21	21	21	21	21	27	101	42	28	39	27	39	27	39	27	39	27
Ebensburg, West ward,	86	56	85	56	87	60	80	79	79	79	79	79	64	65	67	78	77	31	77	31	77	31	77	31
Franklin,	32	76	32	76	30	76	31	31	31	31	31	31	71	66	71	67	72	67	72	67	72	67	72	67
Gallitzin,	119	66	119	66	120	64	120	121	121	121	121	121	124	58	120	65	116	60	116	60	116	60	116	60
Jackson,	42	116	41	114	44	119	47	47	47	47	47	47	137	16	26	63	26	63	26	63	26	63	26	63
Johnstown, 1st ward,	71	215	70	211	70	225	68	68	68	68	68	68	227	45	74	220	74	220	74	220	74	220	74	220
Johnstown, 2d ward,	43	131	43	131	41	129	42	42	42	42	42	42	139	102	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Johnstown, 3d ward,	96	68	96	65	97	64	97	97	97	97	97	97	70	104	62	106	62	106	62	106	62	106	62	106
Johnstown, 4th ward,	69	89	72	90	63	93	69	69	69	69	69	69	95	88	84	86	84	86	84	86	84	86	84	86
Johnstown, 5th ward,	75	123	75	123	75	125	74	74	74	74	74	74	125	109	86	103	86	103	86	103	86	103	86	103
Johnstown, 6th ward,	43	100	43	101	43	102	40	40	40	40	40	40	105	47	98	44	100	40	100	40	100	40	100	40
Loretto,	60	7	60	7	60	7	59	59	59	59	59	59	8	56	9	46	21	57	21	57	21	57	21	57
Millville,	111	146	111	146	110	148	118	118	118	118	118	118	148	8	148	44	105	9	105	9	105	9	105	9
Munster,	110	149	110	149	110	148	110	110	110	110	110	110	148	56	148	71	148	71	148	71	148	71	148	71
Prospect,	55	13	55	13	55	13	55	55	55	55	55	55	13	65	13	57	13	57	13	57	13	57	13	57
Richland,	46	89	45	89	44	89	44	44	44	44	44	44	93	66	93	44	93	44	93	44	93	44	93	44
Summerhill,	76	66	76	66	74	68	73	73	73	73	73	73	68	63	68	39	68	39	68	39	68	39	68	39
Summitville,	32	7	32	7	32	7	32	32	32	32	32	32	7	30	8	38	8	38	8	38	8	38	8	38
Susquehanna,	94	84	93	84	87	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	27	86	27	43	27	43	27	43	27	43	27	43
Taylor,	47	81	47	80	46	80	87	87	87	87	87	87	90	24	90	22	90	22	90	22	90	22	90	22
Washington,	230	58	230	58	230	57	230	230	230	230	230	230	65	42	65	28	65	28	65	28	65	28	65	28
White,	44	118	44	118	44	120	44	44	44	44	44	44	118	43	118	43	118	43	118	43	118	43	118	43
Wilmore,	26	47	25	48	25	48	25	25	25	25	25	25	48	116	48	18	48	18	48	18	48	18	48	18
Woodvale,	24	35	24	36	26	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	34	35	22	35	22	35	22	35	22	35	22
Upper Yoder,	21	67	19	69	27	44	19	19	19	19	19	19	70	64	70	20	70	20	70	20	70	20	70	20
Lower Yoder,	28	44	28	46	20	69	28	28	28	28	28	28	44	27	44	25	44	25	44	25	44	25	44	25
Total,	3530	2523	3509	2827	3440	2964	3475	3455	3387	2922	3922	2919	3528	2768	2953	3426	3493	2903	3226	3150	3316	2941	3309	2935

Majorities—Dunkelew over Hartranft, 707; Hartley over Allen, 689; Thompson over Mercur, 556; Vaux over Todd, 553; Wright over Albright, 577; Speer over Barker, 755; Henry over Hannan, 474; Singer over Kephart, 540; Anna over Myers, 76; Bloom over Dibert, 375; Daugherty over Bucheanan, 440. For Constitutional Amendment, 3,788; against, 56.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE IN EBENSBURG!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Ebensburg borough, on THURSDAY, NOV. 21st, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with necessary Outbuildings, and ONE AND ONE-HALF LOTS OF GROUND, with fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Said property fronts on High street and extends back to Lloyd street, being the property now occupied by the subscriber.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered TWO OTHER LOTS OF GROUND situate in the Borough of Ebensburg and known as Lots Nos. 41 and 42 in Lloyd's plan of said borough.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, but any person wishing to purchase, either privately before the sale, or publicly at the sale, can obtain all desired information by calling on the owner. EDWARD GLASS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 25, 1872.-tf.*

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on or about the 15th of April last, two SOW PIGS, each at that time about four months old, and both of them red and white spotted in color.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away—otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH UNTERSINGER.

Allegheny Twp., Oct. 25, 1872.-3t.*

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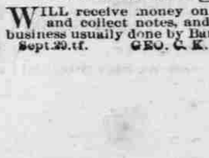

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